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ABSTRACT

This report examines student mobility within the member countries of the European Community within the context of the ERASMUS program (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students) during the academic year 1987-88. Information is presented on the programs and the participating institutions of higher education and departmental units as well as on the students who were awarded an ERASMUS grant in that academic year. The data is taken from documentation which regularly becomes available in the administration of the ERASMUS program including applications, reports and financial statements of the program. Information is provided on home and host country, field of study, number and kinds of participating departmental units, timing of stay abroad in the course program, duration of the study period abroad, sex, age at entry to higher education and age at study abroad of the students as well as purposes and amount of support received. Information is presented on 293 programs receiving grants for student mobility from ERASMUS, and 3,244 students awarded support from the scheme. (JB)

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ERASMUS Monographs No. 1

ED336009

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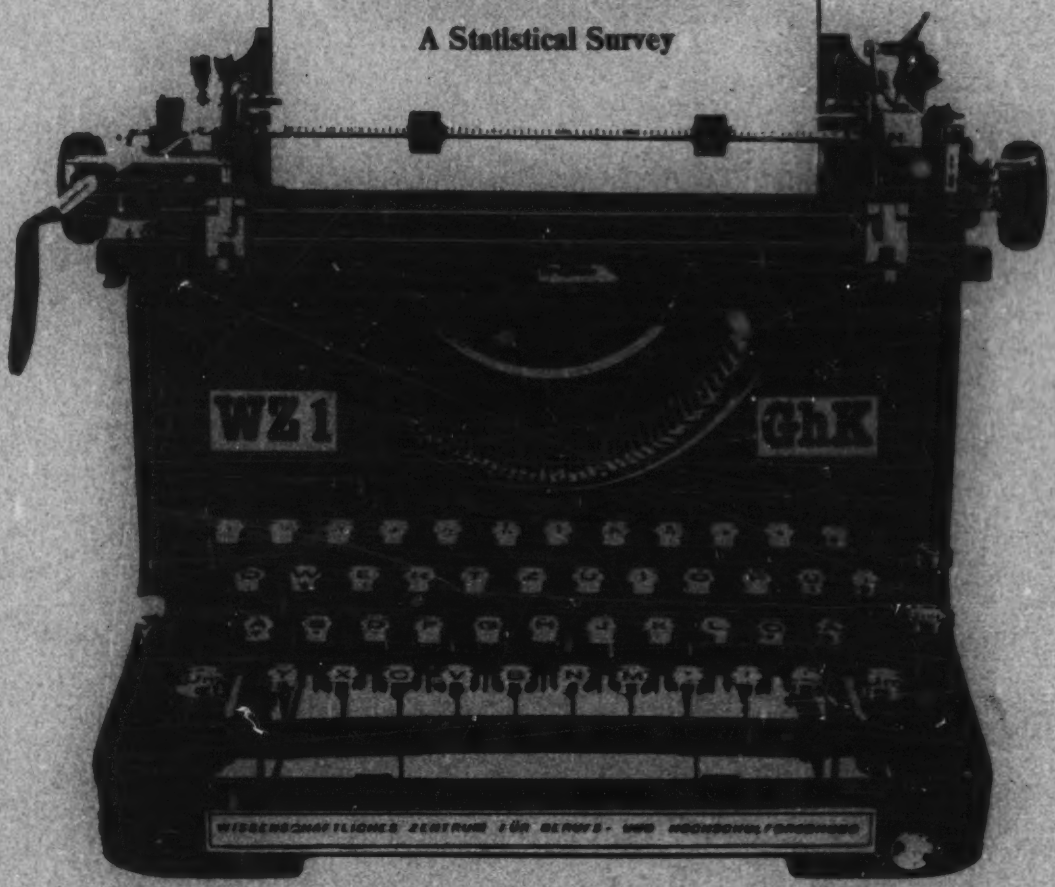
Student Mobility within ERASMUS 1987/88

A Statistical Survey



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Arbeitspapiere 24

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Student Mobility within ERASMUS 1987/88

A Statistical Survey

Kassel 1990

ARBEITSPAPIERE 24
Wissenschaftliches Zentrum für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung der Gesamthochschule Kassel

This study was commissioned by the ERASMUS Bureau, Brussels, on behalf of the Task Force Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth of the Commission of the European Communities.

The present report has been prepared in the context of the monitoring and evaluation of the European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS). It is designed primarily for use within the services of the Commission of the European Communities, and although the report is being placed at the disposal of the general public, it is emphasized that the views which it contains are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Comission or of the ERASMUS Bureau, which assists the Commission in the management of ERASMUS.

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1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of student mobility between the member countries of the European Community supported by the ERASMUS scheme in the academic year 1987-88. Information is presented on the programmes and the participating institutions of higher education and departmental units as well as on the students who were awarded an ERASMUS grant in that academic year.

The data provided is taken from documentation which regularly becomes available in the administration of the ERASMUS scheme. Notably, the applications, reports and financial statements of the programme coordinators were taken as sources of information on the programmes, participating units and students. This explains the range as well as the limits of information presented here: home and host country, field of study, number and kinds of participating departmental units, timing of stay abroad in the course programme, duration of the study period abroad, sex, age at entry to higher education and age at study abroad of the students as well as purposes and amount of ERASMUS support received.

Due to administrative problems in the rapid implementation of the ERASMUS programme in 1987 as well as to problems of gradually establishing a regular exchange of information between the ERASMUS Bureau and the National Grant Awarding Authorities (NGAAs) designated by Member States to administer grants to students within ERASMUS, it was not possible to provide complete data on all the programmes and the students supported. Altogether information was available on

- 293 programmes (ICPs) receiving grants for student mobility;
- 3,244 students awarded support from the ERASMUS scheme.

This report merely presents statistics and indicates major findings in a descriptive manner. An in-depth interpretation would require thorough discussions with experts in the field which could not be achieved in the limited time-span available. It is obvious, however, that corresponding data sets for subsequent cohorts of ERASMUS grantees will be valuable sources for detailed interpretation. There will be larger numbers of programmes and students and more detailed information available on various issues in future years which will allow an in-depth data analysis.

It should be emphasized here that this study does not provide information on all

areas of the ERASMUS programme. According to the 1987 ERASMUS Annual Report, 398 grants were awarded to "Inter-University Cooperation Programmes". Grants for student mobility programmes involved financial support for related staff visits, preparation and translation of material, preparation of students and sundry related expenditures. Many programmes also provided for exchanges of teaching staff and for the joint development of curricula either as a complement to student mobility or as the only type of cooperation envisaged. Grants were also made in 1987/88 for short study visits for teaching staff and administrators, to the European Community Network of National Academic Recognitions Information Centres, and for "complementary measures", such as support for publications and associations. 28 % of the ERASMUS budget in 1987 was allocated to student grants only, although this has risen substantially in subsequent years. However student mobility is the focus of the ERASMUS programme, and the many other activities and resources serve to support this core activity.

This study was commissioned by the ERASMUS Bureau, Brussels, on behalf of the Task Force: Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth of the Commission of the European Communities

Data for this study was provided via the ERASMUS Bureau whose staff facilitated the administration of the study and commented on various drafts of the manuscript. The study also received assistance from the Centre for Research on Higher Education and Work at the Comprehensive University of Kassel (Wissenschaftliches Zentrum für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung, Gesamthochschule - Universität Kassel)

Finally the authors would like to express their gratitude to the Center for Studies in Higher Education at the University of California, Berkeley, for their hospitality and assistance during the period in which the draft of this paper was written.

2. The Programmes and the Participating Institutions and Units

As already stated in the introduction, information is available on 293 Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) supported in 1987/88. In discussing the profile of the ICPs - the key quantitative measure of the ERASMUS student mobility support scheme - we should bear in mind that more than twice as many applications were submitted as were actually supported. Thus, the profile of those awarded support for student mobility was shaped also by the selection process.

Table 1 shows that ICPs consisted of only two partners in almost two thirds of all cases. There were, however, many programmes involving a larger number of partners - 16 being the largest. Altogether, 9.1% of ICPs comprised 5 or more partner units.

Table 1: Number of Departmental Units of Institutions of Higher Education Cooperating in Individual Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs)

Number of inst./ units per ICP	Institutions according to application		Departments actually participating		Potential flows*		Actual ERASMUS-supported flows	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	32.1
2	160	54.6	191	65.2	191	65.2	113	38.6
3	67	22.9	53	18.1	-	-	24	8.2
4	25	8.5	22	7.5	-	-	31	10.6
5	13	4.4	14	4.8	-	-	9	3.1
6	10	3.4	3	1.0	53	18.1	6	2.0
7	5	1.7	1	0.3	-	-	7	2.4
8	2	0.7	4	1.4	-	-	1	0.3
9	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	2	0.7
10	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.3
11+	6	2.0	3	0.9	49	16.7	5	1.6
TOTAL	293	100.0	293	100.0	293	100.0	293	100.0

* Flows technically possible given the number of partners involved (not excluding two institutions in the same country)

At the time of application, 14.7% of all programmes named one more partner than the number actually reported as participating several months later. 7.8% of the programmes "lost" more than one partner (c.f. the differences between the second and fourth column of Table 1).

If all departmental units participating in each programme had "reciprocal", i.e two-way exchanges, the actual number of student "flows", i.e. cases of student mobility from one institution to another abroad, would have exceeded 2,000. In reality, however, only 756 flows were supported by ERASMUS grants. Some programmes did not envisage two-way flows, in other cases flows envisaged did not materialize. However, there was also an (unknown) number of parallel student flows within accepted ICPs whose students did not receive ERASMUS grants. Table 1 shows that only one ERASMUS supported flow was noted in 32.1 % of the ICPs. 38.6 % of the ICPs comprised two flows and 29.3 % involved 3 and more flows.

Table 2 shows Inter-University Cooperation Programmes by subject area. Foreign languages (22.5%) and business studies (17.4%) were - not surprisingly - most frequently represented. The large proportion of engineering (13.3%) and natural science programmes (8.9%) indicates that student mobility was not just focussed on those fields which explicitly address international and inter-cultural issues. A substantial proportion of ICPs were observed in law (7.8%) and social sciences (7.2%). On the other hand, medical science and education were markedly underrepresented in student mobility if we consider them in relation to the number of students in these subject areas in the countries of the European Community (although one should note that many students in such fields as languages become teachers).

Table 3 shows programme coordinators by country. The large proportion of French (26.3%), British (23.9%), German (16.7%) and Italian (10.6%) coordinators reflects the number of participating departmental units and the number of students from those countries supported by an ERASMUS grant. The only country which stood out as either coordinating many fewer or many more programmes than its proportion of both participating departmental units and students was Belgium where the proportion of programme coordinators (4.8%) was higher than both that of participating units (3.8%) and students (1.1%).

Table 2: Number of Inter-University Cooperation Programmes
by Field of Study
(absolute numbers and percentages)

Field of study	No.	%
Agriculture	7	2.4
Architecture	11	3.8
Art	10	3.4
Business	51	17.4
Education	6	2.0
Engineering	39	13.3
Geography	7	2.4
Humanities	11	3.8
Languages	66	22.5
Law	23	7.8
Mathematics	7	2.4
Medical Sc.	6	2.0
Natural Sc.	26	8.9
Social Sc.	21	7.2
Other	2	.7
Total	293	100.0

Table 3: Number of Inter-University Cooperation Programmes
by Country of Coordinator
(absolute numbers and percentages)

Country of coordinator	No.	%
B	14	4.8
D	49	16.7
DK	4	1.4
E	14	4.8
F	77	26.3
G	4	1.4
I	31	10.6
IRL	10	3.4
NL	16	5.5
P	4	1.4
UK	70	23.9
Total	293	100.0

Table 4 presents the second measure: the number of "flows" (see "B" in Table 12). In 1987/88 students of 756 flows received an ERASMUS grant. On average 2.58 flows per ICP were realized (B : A). If we exclude Luxembourg, we note that students from the 11 EC countries went to almost all other EC countries in the framework of the ERASMUS scheme: Of the 110 cross-national flows possible, 80 were realized.

Table 4: Student Mobility "Flows" by Country of Home and Country of Host Institution (absolute numbers and percentages)*

Country of home institution	Country of host institution											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B		12.0%	4.0%	12.0%	28.0%				16.0%		28.0%	100.0%
		2.6%	9.1%	5.1%	3.9%				12.1%		3.3%	3.3%
		3	1	3	7				4		7	25
D	4.0%			8.6%	30.5%	.7%	8.6%	5.3%	6.0%		36.4%	100.0%
	26.1%			22.0%	25.4%	7.7%	20.6%	29.6%	27.3%		26.1%	20.0%
	6			13	46	1	13	8	9		55	151
DK	9.1%				27.3%		27.3%		9.1%		27.3%	100.0%
	4.3%				1.7%		4.8%		3.0%		1.4%	1.5%
	1				3		3		1		3	11
E	10.7%	14.3%			25.0%		10.7%		7.1%		32.1%	100.0%
	13.0%	3.1%			3.9%		4.8%		6.1%		4.3%	3.7%
	3	4			7		3		2		9	28
F	2.6%	18.8%		10.9%		1.6%	6.3%	4.7%	1.0%	1.6%	52.6%	100.0%
	21.7%	28.3%		35.6%		23.1%	19.0%	33.3%	6.1%	37.5%	47.9%	25.4%
	5	36		21		3	12	9	2	3	101	192
G		30.0%			25.0%		10.0%				35.0%	100.0%
		4.7%			2.8%		3.2%				3.3%	2.6%
		6			5		2				7	20
I	1.7%	20.3%	3.4%	6.8%	27.1%	5.1%		3.4%	8.5%	3.4%	20.3%	100.0%
	4.3%	9.4%	18.2%	6.8%	8.8%	23.1%		7.4%	15.2%	25.0%	5.7%	7.8%
	1	12	2	4	16	3		2	5	2	12	59
IRL		28.1%	6.3%		28.1%		9.4%		9.4%	3.1%	15.6%	100.0%
		7.1%	18.2%		5.0%		4.8%		9.1%	12.5%	2.4%	4.2%
		9	2		9		3		3	1	5	32
NL	4.3%	23.4%	4.3%	10.6%	10.6%	2.1%	19.1%	4.3%			21.3%	100.0%
	8.7%	8.7%	18.2%	8.5%	2.8%	7.7%	14.3%	7.4%			4.7%	6.2%
	2	11	2	5	5	1	9	2			10	47
P	7.7%	7.7%			46.2%		15.4%	7.7%			15.4%	100.0%
	4.3%	.8%			3.3%		3.2%	3.7%			.9%	1.7%
	1	1			6		2	1			2	13
UK	2.2%	25.3%	2.2%	7.3%	43.3%	2.8%	9.0%	2.8%	3.9%	1.1%		100.0%
	17.4%	35.4%	36.4%	22.0%	42.5%	38.5%	25.4%	18.5%	21.2%	25.0%		23.5%
	4	45	4	13	77	5	16	5	7	2		178
Total	3.0%	16.8%	1.5%	7.8%	23.9%	1.7%	8.3%	3.6%	4.4%	1.1%	27.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	23	127	11	59	181	13	63	27	33	8	211	756

* First lines of percentages: percentage of all students from that country of home institution going to respective host country
Second lines of percentages: percentage of all students hosted in that country coming from respective country of home institut

In analyzing flows per ICP according to field of study we note that less than two "flows" per programme was most common in those fields which were poorly represented in the ERASMUS programme, for example education, agriculture and medicine, although the average number of flows per programme was also small in social sciences (see Table 5). On the other hand, in programmes in business studies there were 3.7 flows per programme supported by ERASMUS student grants.

Table 5: Student Mobility Flows per Programme - by Field of Study
(absolute numbers and percentages of Flows per Field)

Number of actual flows	FIELD															Total
	Agriculture	Architecture	Art	Business	Education	Engineering	Geography	Humanities	Language	Law	Mathematics	Med Sci	Nat Sci	Social Sci	Other	
1	57.1% 4	36.4% 4	40.0% 4	15.7% 8	33.3% 2	33.3% 13		45.5% 5	28.8% 19	43.5% 10	42.9% 3	50.0% 3	34.6% 9	47.6% 10		32.1% 94
2	28.6% 2	27.3% 3	20.0% 2	37.3% 19	33.3% 2	48.7% 19	42.9% 3	45.5% 5	47.0% 31	39.1% 9	14.3% 1	33.3% 2	23.1% 6	42.9% 9		38.6% 113
3	14.3% 1			9.8% 5		10.3% 4	14.3% 1		6.1% 4	8.7% 2	28.6% 2		15.4% 4		50.0% 1	8.2% 24
4		27.3% 3	20.0% 2	15.7% 8			28.6% 2	9.1% 1	12.1% 8	4.3% 1	14.3% 1	16.7% 1	11.5% 3	4.8% 1		10.6% 31
5		9.1% 1		3.9% 2		5.1% 2			1.5% 1	4.3% 1				4.8% 1	50.0% 1	3.1% 9
6				5.9% 3					1.5% 1				7.7% 2			2.0% 6
7			10.0% 1	2.0% 1	16.7% 1	2.6% 1			1.5% 1				7.7% 2			2.4% 7
8				2.0% 1												.3% 1
9				2.0% 1	16.7% 1											.7% 2
10				2.0% 1												.3% 1
11									1.5% 1							.3% 1
13				2.0% 1			14.3% 1									.7% 2
18			10.0% 1													.3% 1
19				2.0% 1												.3% 1
Total	100.0% 7	100.0% 11	100.0% 10	100.0% 51	100.0% 6	100.0% 39	100.0% 7	100.0% 11	100.0% 66	100.0% 23	100.0% 7	100.0% 6	100.0% 26	100.0% 21	100.0% 2	100.0% 293

Table 6 indicates the number of institutions of higher education which were actually involved in ERASMUS-supported student exchange in 1987/88 (C). Altogether, 416 European institutions of higher education were involved in the first year of the ERASMUS scheme as far as active student mobility programmes were concerned and within the 293 programmes covered by the present study. The proportion of Belgian institutions among all institutions involved is much higher than the proportion of students from Belgian institutions among all students (cf. Table 13).

Table 6: Number of Institutions by Home Country
(absolute numbers and percentages)

Home country of institution	No.	%
B	18	4.3
D	76	18.3
DK	10	2.4
E	34	8.2
F	120	28.8
G	6	1.4
I	32	7.7
IRL	11	2.6
NL	20	4.8
P	5	1.2
UK	84	20.2
Total	416	100.0

The figures become more meaningful if we view them in the context of the number of departmental units involved. On average,

- 1.94 departmental units per institution were involved in ERASMUS-supported student exchange (sending and/or receiving students) (F : C),
- 1.40 departmental units per institution sent students abroad (D : C), and
- 1.49 departmental units per institution received students from abroad (E : C).

There are substantial differences per country as regards the average number of departmental units sending and/or receiving students per institution of higher education involved in ERASMUS-supported student mobility. On the one hand, the 6 Greek institutions involved participated in an average of 3.17 programmes. On the other hand, the 10 Danish institutions of higher education involved in ERASMUS student exchange participated in only 1.5 programmes on average.

Tables 7 and 8 provide an overview of the number of the departmental units participating in Inter-University Cooperation Programmes involved in student mobility. Three categories are presented:

- 590 departmental units sent students abroad (D),
- 628 departmental units received students from abroad (E), and
- 823 departmental units sent and/or received students (F).

Table 7: Participating Departmental Units - by country (number and percent)

	Departmental units sending students		Departmental units receiving students		Departmental units sending and/or receiving students	
Country	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
B	25	4.2	16	2.5	31	3.8
D	127	21.5	112	17.8	164	19.9
DK	11	1.9	11	1.8	15	1.8
E	21	3.6	51	8.1	61	7.4
F	147	24.9	154	24.5	198	24.1
G	18	3.1	11	1.8	19	2.3
I	48	8.1	54	8.6	67	8.1
IRL	20	3.4	16	2.5	22	2.7
NL	35	5.9	28	4.5	45	5.5
P	11	1.9	7	1.1	12	1.5
UK	127	21.5	168	26.8	189	23.0
TOTAL	590	100.0	628	100.0	823	100.0

On average, 2.81 departmental units per Inter-University Cooperation Programme were involved in sending and/or receiving students (F : A), whereas 2.01 units per programme sent students abroad (D : A) and 2.14 units per programme received students from abroad (E : A).

Whereas foreign languages were the most frequently subject area represented among the ICPs, the largest number of participating departmental units could be observed in business studies (21.6%).

Table 8: Participating Departmental Units - by field of study (number and percent)

Field	Departmental units sending students		Departmental units receiving students		Departmental units sending and/or receiving		Inter-University Cooperation Programmes	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Agriculture	11	1.9	10	1.6	15	1.8	7	2.4
Architecture	22	3.7	22	3.5	26	3.2	11	3.8
Art	29	4.9	32	5.1	38	4.6	10	3.4
Business	112	19.0	151	24.0	178	21.6	51	17.4
Education	19	3.2	13	2.1	22	2.7	6	2.0
Engineering	71	12.0	72	11.5	94	11.4	39	13.3
Geography	27	4.6	17	2.7	36	4.4	7	2.4
Humanities	17	2.9	17	2.7	21	2.6	11	3.8
Languages	119	20.2	136	21.7	165	20.0	66	22.5
Law	37	6.3	40	6.4	53	6.4	23	7.8
Mathematics	14	2.4	13	2.1	17	2.1	7	2.4
Medical Sc.	11	1.9	9	1.4	14	1.7	6	2.0
Natural Sc.	62	10.5	54	8.6	88	10.7	26	8.9
Social Sc.	35	5.9	34	5.4	48	5.8	21	7.2
Other	4	0.7	8	1.3	8	1.0	3	0.7
TOTAL	590	100.0	628	100.0	823	100.0	293	100.0

The differences in the ratios of units involved per programme (F : A) according to field of study were similar to the ratios of flows per programme (B : A). In business studies, 3.49 departmental units on average participated in each ICP. The corresponding ratio was 2.5 in foreign languages, 2.41 in engineering and 3.38 in natural sciences. Differences are more striking in the smaller subject areas. On the one hand, a large number of departmental units participated in geography (5.14) and art programmes (3.80). On the other hand, we note almost

exclusively bilateral partnerships between units in agriculture, humanities, social sciences and medicine, as Table 9 shows.

Table 9: Number of Institutions per Programme by Field of Study
(absolute numbers and percentages of Flows per Field)

	FIELD															Total
Number of institutions	Agriculture	Architecture	Art	Business	Education	Engineering	Geography	Humanities	Languages	Law	Mathematics	Med Sci	Nat Sci	Social Sci	Other	
2	85.7% 6	63.6% 7	60.0% 6	45.1% 23	66.7% 4	76.9% 30	28.6% 2	90.9% 10	66.7% 44	78.3% 18	57.1% 4	83.3% 5	57.7% 15	81.0% 17		65.2% 191
3	14.3% 1	36.4% 4	20.0% 2	21.6% 11		10.3% 4	28.6% 2	9.1% 1	21.2% 14	17.4% 4	42.9% 3		11.5% 3	14.3% 3	50.0% 1	18.1% 53
4				15.7% 8		7.7% 3	14.3% 1		9.1% 6			16.7% 1	11.5% 3			7.5% 22
5			10.0% 1	9.8% 5		2.6% 1	14.3% 1		1.5% 1	4.3% 1			7.7% 2	4.8% 1	50.0% 1	4.8% 14
6					16.7% 1	2.6% 1			1.5% 1							1.0% 3
7				2.0% 1												.3% 1
8				2.0% 1	16.7% 1								7.7% 2			1.4% 4
10				2.0% 1									3.8% 1			.7% 2
12			10.0% 1													.3% 1
17							14.3% 1									.3% 1
18				2.0% 1												.3% 1
Total	100.0% 7	100.0% 11	100.0% 10	100.0% 51	100.0% 6	100.0% 39	100.0% 7	100.0% 11	100.0% 66	100.0% 23	100.0% 7	100.0% 6	100.0% 26	100.0% 21	100.0% 2	100.0% 295

The ratio of flows per sending departmental units (B : D) shows the average number of foreign destinations of students of a given department participating in Inter-University Programmes and actually sending students abroad. On average, students of a sending unit went to 1.28 places abroad. On the one hand, Belgian and Danish departmental units only sent students abroad to one partner unit each. On the other hand, participating Irish (1.60) and British (1.40) departmental units frequently offered their students more than one option for study abroad supported by ERASMUS grants.

On average, participating departmental units receiving students from abroad hosted ERASMUS-supported students from 1.22 partner units (B : E). Receiving units in Ireland hosted students from two partner units on average while

receiving Danish units only hosted students from a single partner unit abroad. In the remaining countries, the quota was in the range of 1.10 to 1.30.

If two-way flows were obligatory - i.e. if all partners had to send and receive students abroad and received students from abroad - the figures in the columns of Table 7 would be identical. The same would be true for Table 8. Actually, only 71.7% of departmental units involved in ERASMUS-supported student mobility in 1987/88 sent students abroad (D : F), and 76.3% of the units received students from abroad.

Table 10 shows the proportion of participating departmental units which actually both sent and hosted ERASMUS-supported students.

Table 10: Activities of Participating Departmental Units by Country
(absolute numbers and percentage)

Country of home institution	Type of Activities			Total
	Sending	Receiving	Sending and Receiving	
B	15 48.4%	6 19.4%	10 32.3%	31 100.0%
D	52 31.7%	37 22.6%	75 45.7%	164 100.0%
DK	4 26.7%	4 26.7%	7 46.7%	15 100.0%
E	10 16.4%	40 65.6%	11 18.0%	61 100.0%
F	44 22.2%	51 25.8%	103 52.0%	198 100.0%
G	8 42.1%	1 5.3%	10 52.6%	19 100.0%
I	13 19.4%	19 28.4%	35 52.2%	67 100.0%
IRL	6 27.3%	2 9.1%	14 63.6%	22 100.0%
NL	17 37.8%	10 22.2%	18 40.0%	45 100.0%
P	5 41.7%	1 8.3%	6 50.0%	12 100.0%
UK	21 11.1%	62 32.8%	106 56.1%	189 100.0%
Total	195 23.7%	233 28.3%	395 48.0%	823 100.0%

According to the data available,

- 395 departmental units (48.0%) both sent students abroad and received students from abroad (G),
- 233 units (28.3%) received students from abroad, but did not send students (I),
- 195 units (23.7%) sent students only, but did not host students from abroad (H).

Thus genuinely reciprocal (two-way) exchange in the framework of the ERASMUS programme was obviously not the rule in 1987/88 at the level of the participating departmental units.

Most notably there was a high proportion of Belgian, Greek, Portuguese and Dutch participating departmental units which only sent, but did not host students. It should be noted that figures on Spain are misleading because of incomplete data.

Table 11 shows the number of ERASMUS-supported students (K) per Inter-University Cooperation programme, per sending departmental unit and per flow (see also Table 16). On average,

- 11.1 students were supported per ICP (K:A),
- 5.5 ERASMUS-supported students were sent by each departmental unit sending students abroad (K:D),
- 4.3 ERASMUS-supported students were sent together from one departmental unit to another one (K:B),
- 5.2 students from abroad were hosted by each departmental unit which received students from abroad (K:E).

7.8% of ICPs in 1987/88 involved only a single ERASMUS-supported student and almost half of all ICPs (47.8%) had at most 5 ERASMUS grantees. On the other hand 27.3% had more than 10 students going abroad with an ERASMUS grant of which 3 programmes had more than 100 students supported.

25.8% of sending departmental units only sent abroad one student and 75.4% sent at most 5 students. 10.5% sent more than 10 students, among them 2 which sent more than 100.

In 230 (30.4%) of the "flows", we register one student only. 80.0% percent of the flows comprised at most 5 students, and only 5.6% more than 10 students (in one case 92 students went together from one institution to another one).

Table 11: Number of Students per Inter-University Cooperation Programme, Sending Departemental Unit and Flow between Individual Partnership

Number of Students per unit	Number of ICPs	Percent	Cum Percent	Number of Students per unit	Number of sending units	Percent	Cum Percent	Number of Students per flow	Number of flows	Percent	Cum Percent
1	23	7.8	7.8	1	152	25.8	25.8	1	230	30.4	30.4
2	36	12.3	20.1	2	124	21.0	46.8	2	167	22.1	52.5
3	23	7.8	28.0	3	61	10.3	57.1	3	87	11.5	64.0
4	39	13.3	41.3	4	64	10.8	68.0	4	69	9.1	73.1
5	19	6.5	47.8	5	44	7.5	75.4	5	52	6.9	80.0
6	25	8.5	56.3	6	26	4.4	79.8	6	40	5.3	85.3
7	8	2.7	59.0	7	16	2.7	82.5	7	21	2.8	88.1
8	16	5.5	64.5	8	20	3.4	85.9	8	20	2.6	90.7
9	17	5.8	70.3	9	8	1.4	87.3	9	9	1.2	91.9
10	7	2.4	72.7	10	13	2.2	89.5	10	12	1.6	93.5
11	8	2.7	75.4	11	8	1.4	90.8	11	7	.9	94.4
12	13	4.4	79.9	12	8	1.4	92.2	12	10	1.3	95.8
13	4	1.4	81.2	13	2	.3	92.5	13	3	.4	96.2
14	8	2.7	84.0	14	8	1.4	93.9	14	3	.4	96.6
15	7	2.4	86.3	15	6	1.0	94.9	15	6	.8	97.4
16	2	.7	87.0	16	5	.8	95.8	16	2	.3	97.6
17	2	.7	87.7	17	1	.2	95.9	17	1	.1	97.8
18	1	.3	88.1	18	3	.5	96.4	18	2	.3	98.0
19	1	.3	88.4	19	2	.3	96.8	20	2	.3	98.3
20	3	1.0	89.4	20	1	.2	96.9	24	1	.1	98.4
21	2	.7	90.1	23	1	.2	97.1	31	1	.1	98.5
22	1	.3	90.4	24	2	.3	97.5	33	1	.1	98.7
23	1	.3	90.8	28	2	.3	97.8	35	1	.1	98.8
24	2	.7	91.5	31	3	.5	98.3	38	1	.1	98.9
28	1	.3	91.8	35	1	.2	98.5	45	2	.3	99.2
29	2	.7	92.5	38	1	.2	98.6	47	1	.1	99.3
30	1	.3	92.8	39	1	.2	98.8	53	1	.1	99.5
31	2	.7	93.5	43	1	.2	99.0	61	1	.1	99.6
34	2	.7	94.2	47	1	.2	99.2	67	1	.1	99.7
35	1	.3	94.5	61	1	.2	99.3	71	1	.1	99.9
37	2	.7	95.2	81	1	.2	99.5	92	1	.1	100.0
41	4	1.4	96.6	88	1	.2	99.7		---	---	
42	1	.3	96.9	113	1	.2	99.8	TOTAL	756	100.0	
48	1	.3	97.3	169	1	.2	100.0				
49	1	.3	97.6		---	---					
54	1	.3	98.0	TOTAL	590	100.0					
62	2	.7	98.6								
81	1	.3	99.0								
108	1	.3	99.3								
111	1	.3	99.7								
325	1	.3	100.0								
	---	---									
TOTAL	293	100.0									

One should bear in mind that some additional students moved between the partner departmental units analysed although this survey addresses only students awarded an ERASMUS grant. Additionally, we know that the number of students per ICP increased in 1988/89 - the first year when the ERASMUS programme operated on a fully-fledged basis - and this trend looks set to continue into 1989/90.

In Table 12, an overview on all the measures discussed in this chapter is provided.

Table 12: Key Ratios: Participating Inter-University Cooperation Programmes, Higher Education Institutions, Departmental Units and Students, 1987/88

Code	Measure	Figures
A	Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs)	293
B	"Flows"	753
C	Higher education institutions involved (sending and/or receiving students)	416
D	Departmental units sending students abroad	590
E	Departmental units receiving students from abroad	628
F	Departmental units sending and/or receiving students	823
G	Departmental units both sending and receiving students	395
H	Departmental units only sending students abroad	195
I	Departmental units only receiving students from abroad	233
K	Students awarded ERASMUS grants	3,244
B : A	Flows per programme	2.58
D : A	Sending units per programme	2.01
E : A	Receiving units per programme	2.14
F : A	Participating units per programme	2.81
D : C	Sending units per institution	1.40
E : C	Receiving units per institution	1.49
F : C	Participating units per institution	1.94
B : D	Host partners per sending unit	1.28
B : E	Sending partners per receiving unit	1.22
D : F	Proportion of sending units among participating units	71.7%
E : F	Proportion of receiving units among participating units	76.3%
G : F	Proportion of units both sending and receiving students among participating units	49.1%
H : F	Proportion of only sending units among participating units	23.7%
I : F	Proportion of only receiving units among participating units	28.3%
K : A	Students per programme	11.1
K : C	Students per institution	7.8
K : D	Students per sending departmental unit	5.5
K : E	Students per receiving departmental unit	5.2
K : B	Students per flow	4.3

3. The Students Supported by the ERASMUS Scheme

3.1 Country of Home and Host Institution

Of the 3,244 students awarded support for 1987/88 under the ERASMUS scheme, more than half were from the United Kingdom (28.5%) and from France (27.6%). One should bear in mind that we do not refer here to the citizenship of the students, but rather to the country of the home (sending) institution of higher education.

The third largest proportion of students (20.0%) awarded ERASMUS support was from German institutions of higher education. Thus, over three quarters (76.1%) of ERASMUS grantees in 1987/88 came from those three large countries of the European Community which were most involved in exchange programmes under the previous EC "Joint Study Programmes" (from 1976 to 1987). The percentage is slightly inflated in Table 13 because it was not possible to trace data from all the programmes; but even if the data set was complete, more than 70 percent of the ERASMUS grantees in 1987/88 would undoubtedly be shown to have come from these three countries.

Since the distribution of the ERASMUS student budget grants by Member State is derived largely (but not exclusively in 1987/88) from the percentage of 18-25 year olds and the percentage of all students enrolled at higher education institutions in each country of the European Community, Table 13 compares the percentage of actual ERASMUS grantees to those quotas. Reference is not made to the most recent figures but rather to those statistics available when the ERASMUS grants were distributed in 1987.

We note that

- many more students from Ireland and also considerably more students from France and the United Kingdom received ERASMUS support in 1987/88 than the corresponding proportions of 18-25 year olds and students enrolled at higher education institutions in those countries;
- the proportion of Danish, German and Dutch ERASMUS grantees corresponded more or less to that of the 18-25 year olds and that of the number of students enrolled at higher education institutions;
- a smaller number of Italian, Spanish (data on Spanish students was incomplete, but they would remain in this category, even if data was complete), Greek, Portuguese and Belgian students were awarded ERASMUS grants than the

respective proportions of young people and students in each country.

Table 13: Students Awarded ERASMUS Grants in 1987/88 by Country of Home Institution Compared to the Proportion of the 18-25 Age Cohort and of All Higher Education Students

Country of home institution	ERASMUS Grantees		18-25 year olds (1985)	All HE stud. (1984/85)
	Numbers	%	%	%
United Kingdom	925	28.5	17.2	9.5
France	895	27.6	16.3	20.1
Federal Republic of Germany	649	20.0	19.8	24.2
Italy	220	6.8	17.6	17.5
Netherlands	170	5.2	4.8	4.9
Ireland	112	3.5	1.1	0.8
Spain	(95)*	(2.9)*	12.2	13.3
Belgium	57	1.8	3.0	3.3
Denmark	57	1.8	1.5	1.9
Greece	39	1.2	2.8	2.4
Portugal	25	0.8	3.2	1.9
TOTAL	3,244	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Actual figures are larger (data from Spain was incomplete)

These striking differences are only to a limited extent caused by budget allocations from the European Community to the respective countries, which are discussed in detail in section 4 of this survey. As will be shown below, the average grant per student is relatively high in most of the countries underrepresented in terms of students awarded an ERASMUS grant (notably Portugal, Italy and Greece). Conversely, the relatively large number of Irish students participating received the smallest average amount of support.

On average, 4.3 students were awarded ERASMUS grants in each "flow". The average number of students per sending departmental unit was 5.5. British units sent abroad relatively large groups of ERASMUS students (7.3 on average). On the other hand, the average number of ERASMUS-supported students per sending departmental units was very small in Greece (2.2), Portugal (2.3) and Belgium (2.5).

In contrast to many national scholarship schemes, the ERASMUS programme is open to Member State students who are foreigners in the country in which they study. 2.1% of ERASMUS-supported students in 1987/88 were not citizens of the

country of their "home" institution of higher education.

Table 14 shows the distribution of students awarded ERASMUS support by country of the host institution of higher education. Over three quarters of the EC students spending a period of study at an institution of higher education in another country of the European Community with the help of ERASMUS went to three countries - the United Kingdom (33.3%), France (24.6%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (18.3%). Italy (7.8%) and Spain (7.0%) were the 4th and 5th major host countries for ERASMUS students in 1987/88.

Table 14: ERASMUS Grantees 1987/88 by Country of Host Institution of Higher Education and Host Country/Home Country Ratios

Country	Students received Numbers	Students received %	Ratio of students received to students sent
United Kingdom	1,080	33.3	1.17
France	797	24.6	.86
Federal Republic of Germany	594	18.3	.92
Italy	252	7.8	1.15
Spain	226	7.0	(2.38)*
Netherlands	88	2.7	.52
Ireland	86	2.7	.77
Belgium	37	1.1	.65
Denmark	35	1.1	.61
Portugal	27	0.8	1.08
Greece	22	0.7	.56
TOTAL	3,244	100.0	1.00

* Actual ratio is smaller (data from Spain was incomplete)

There were considerable differences in the inward and outgoing student flows in each country.

- Spain hosted more students than it sent abroad (one should take into consideration, however, that data available on Spanish students was incomplete);
- the United Kingdom hosted 17% more than it send abroad;
- Italy, Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany and France received about as many students as they sent abroad themselves;
- Belgium, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and Ireland received many fewer students from other EC countries than they sent abroad in the framework of

the ERASMUS scheme.

Obviously, these different ratios cannot be attributed to any single factor. In some cases, the limited international use of the host country language might have played a role, but this was not true in all cases (notably Portugal on the one hand and Ireland on the other). Studying (and living) for some period in the south might be more popular than in the north, but there were exceptions (Greece). Reputation of the quality of higher education might have played a role as well as the expected intensity of teaching and counselling. The widespread international use of English might explain the fact that the ratio of receiving to sending students was higher in the United Kingdom than in France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In line with the patterns already noted regarding sending units, the average number of incoming ERASMUS-supported students was highest for British host departmental units (6.3). It was especially low for Greek (2.0) and Belgian (2.6) host departmental units.

Table 15: Country of Home Institution and Country of Host Institution of Higher Education (absolute number)

Country of home institution	Country of host institution												Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK		
B		3	3	15	15				9		12	57
D	6			51	195	1	25	35	33		303	649
DK	1				4		37		2		13	57
E	9	15			13		15		3		40	95
F	5	166		74		6	31	37	3	4	569	895
G		15			9		4				11	39
I	1	36	5	14	54	3		3	12	7	85	220
IRL		44	6		38		5		9	1	9	112
NL	8	41	11	24	11	4	33	2			36	170
P	1	2			11		8	1			2	25
UK	6	272	10	48	447	8	94	8	17	15		925
Total	37	594	35	226	797	22	252	86	88	27	1080	3244

Table 16: Country of Home Institution and Country of Host Institution of Higher Education (absolute number and percentage of home institution)

Country of home institution	Country of host institution											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B		5.3% 3	5.3% 3	26.3% 15	26.3% 15				15.8% 9		21.1% 12	100.0% 57
D	.9% 6			7.9% 51	30.0% 195	.2% 1	3.9% 25	5.4% 35	5.1% 33		46.7% 303	100.0% 649
DK	1.8% 1				7.0% 4		64.9% 37		5.5% 2		22.8% 13	100.0% 57
E	9.5% 9	15.8% 15			13.7% 13		15.8% 15		3.2% 3		42.1% 40	100.0% 95
F	.6% 5	18.5% 166		8.3% 74		.7% 6	3.5% 31	4.1% 37	.3% 3	.4% 4	63.6% 569	100.0% 895
G		38.5% 15			23.1% 9		10.3% 4				28.2% 11	100.0% 39
I	.5% 1	16.4% 36	2.3% 5	6.4% 14	24.5% 54	1.4% 3		1.4% 3	5.5% 12	3.2% 7	38.6% 85	100.0% 220
IRL		39.3% 44	5.4% 6		33.9% 38		4.5% 5		8.0% 9	.9% 1	8.0% 9	100.0% 112
NL	4.7% 8	24.1% 41	6.5% 11	14.1% 24	6.5% 11	2.4% 4	19.4% 33	1.2% 2			21.2% 36	100.0% 170
P	4.0% 1	8.0% 2			44.0% 11		32.0% 8	4.0% 1			8.0% 2	100.0% 25
UK	.6% 6	29.4% 272	1.1% 10	5.2% 48	48.3% 447	.9% 8	10.2% 94	.9% 8	1.8% 17	1.6% 15		100.0% 925
Total	1.1% 37	18.3% 594	1.1% 35	7.0% 226	24.6% 797	.7% 22	7.8% 252	2.7% 86	2.7% 88	.8% 27	33.3% 1080	100.0% 3244

Tables 15-17 provide information on the flows of students to and from the individual countries of the European Community. As expected, the flows were not distributed evenly and we note a substantial concentration in some cases:

- 65% of students from Denmark went to Italy (notably students of architecture). This figure is strongly affected by one large architectural programme.
- 64% of French ERASMUS grantees went to the United Kingdom. In addition the percentage of French students going to Ireland was higher than for any other EC country.
- 48% of students from the United Kingdom went to France; the proportion of students from the United Kingdom going to the Federal Republic of Germany was also higher than for any other member state.

- In the case of the five remaining countries, 39-44% each went to the respective "most popular" host country in each case, which was the United Kingdom for Spanish and Italian students, Germany for Greek and Irish students and France for Portuguese students.
- In the case of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, no host country stood out. About a quarter each of Belgian students went to France and Spain, and about a quarter of Dutch students went to the Federal Republic of Germany. More students from Germany went to the Netherlands and Ireland than these countries hosted from other countries on the average and we note some concentration on Dutch-Belgian exchange. In addition, the Netherlands established exchanges with countries less frequently chosen as host country, i.e. Italy, Spain, Denmark and Greece.

Table 17: Country of Home Institution and Country of Host Institution of Higher Education (absolute number and percentage of host institution)

Country of home institution	Country of host institution											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B		.5%	8.6%	6.6%	1.9%				10.2%		1.1%	1.8%
		3	3	15	15				9		12	57
D	16.2%			22.6%	24.5%	4.5%	9.9%	40.7%	37.5%		28.1%	20.0%
	6			51	195	1	25	35	33		303	649
DK	2.7%				.5%		14.7%		2.3%		1.2%	1.8%
	1				4		37		2		13	57
E	24.3%	2.5%			1.6%		6.0%		3.4%		3.7%	2.9%
	9	15			13		15		3		40	95
F	13.5%	27.9%		32.7%		27.3%	12.3%	43.0%	3.4%	14.8%	52.7%	27.6%
	5	166		74		6	31	37	3	4	569	895
G		2.5%			1.1%		1.6%				1.0%	1.2%
		15			9		4				11	39
I	2.7%	6.1%	14.3%	6.2%	6.8%	13.6%		3.5%	13.6%	25.9%	7.9%	6.8%
	1	36	5	14	54	3		3	12	7	85	220
IRL		7.4%	17.1%		4.8%		2.0%		10.2%	3.7%	.8%	3.5%
		44	6		38		5		9	1	9	112
NL	21.6%	6.9%	31.4%	10.6%	1.4%	18.2%	13.1%	2.3%			3.3%	5.2%
	8	41	11	24	11	4	33	2			36	170
P	2.7%	.3%			1.4%		3.2%	1.2%			.2%	.8%
	1	2			11		8	1			2	25
UK	16.2%	45.8%	28.6%	21.2%	56.1%	36.4%	37.3%	9.3%	19.3%	55.6%		28.5%
	6	272	10	48	447	8	94	8	17	15		925
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	37	594	35	226	797	22	252	86	88	27	1080	3244

We note a substantial concentration of student exchange between the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. There are a few large programmes established among institutions of higher education in these three countries with a high degree of curricular integration which require all students to spend a study period abroad. Additionally, these three countries hosted more than two thirds of Greek, Irish, Italian and Spanish students, whereas relatively large proportions of Danish, Dutch, Belgian and Portuguese students went elsewhere.

3.2 Field of Study

A study period in another country of the European Community has become a relatively frequent phenomenon in some fields of study, but remains rare in others. In looking at percentages of students by field of study we note that 42.0% of ERASMUS grantees in 1987/88 were enrolled in business studies and 19.5% in foreign languages. Engineering (7.5%), law (7.3%) and natural sciences and social studies (both 4.8%) ranked next.

Although we have not compared this data in detail to student statistics of the member states of the European Community we can say with some confidence that study abroad supported by the ERASMUS was relatively common in 1987/88 among students enrolled in foreign languages and in business studies. The percentage of ERASMUS grantees from almost all other fields was lower than the proportion of the students from these fields among all students enrolled at institutions of higher education in the European Community. Study abroad in the framework of the ERASMUS scheme remained exceptional for students enrolled in medicine and education.

As Table 18 shows, the number of foreign language ICPs supported by the ERASMUS scheme was larger than the number of business studies ICPs. However the business studies programmes are much larger with, on average, 26.7 students per ICP (c.f. 6-12 students in other major fields). The average number of ERASMUS grantees in art and law ICPs exceeded 10, whereas it was about 6 in engineering and natural sciences. Each sending departmental unit in business had, on average, 12 ERASMUS-supported students. Law programmes were second in this respect with 6.4 students per sending departmental unit. The smallest flows were natural sciences with 2.5 students on average per sending unit. One should note that these figures were influenced by a small number of exceptionally large business studies programmes.

Table 18: Students and Programmes by Field of Study

Field of study	Students %	Programmes (ICPs) %	Students per ICP (mean)	Students per sending dept. unit (mean)
Business studies	42.0	17.4	26.7	12.2
Foreign languages	19.5	22.5	9.6	5.3
Engineering	7.5	13.3	6.2	3.4
Law	7.3	7.8	10.3	6.4
Natural sciences	4.8	8.9	6.0	2.5
Social sciences	4.8	7.2	7.4	4.5
Art	3.8	3.4	12.3	4.2
Architecture	3.3	3.8	9.6	4.8
Others	7.0	15.7	4.9	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	11.1	5.5

Table 19 shows how EC grantees from each country (country of home institution) were distributed in 1987/88 according to field of study, whereas Table 20 indicates the distribution of students from each field of study according to country of home institutions. Table 21 shows the distribution by field of study of ERASMUS students in each host country, and Table 22 shows the "favorite" host countries for students from each field of study.

Table 19 shows that

- Business studies was the most frequent field for ERASMUS grantees from the United Kingdom (58.5%), the Federal Republic of Germany (43.9%), France (43.0%) and Italy (34.1%).
- Foreign languages dominated in the case of Spain (41.1%), Ireland (41.1%), Belgium (31.6%) and the Netherlands (24.7%).
- Other fields were most frequent in the case of three countries: 70.2% of Danish ERASMUS grantees were enrolled in architecture, 30.8% of Greek grantees in engineering and 24.0% of Portuguese grantees in social sciences, although in these cases the numbers involved were very small.

Table 19: Field of Study of Students Awarded ERASMUS Grants - by Country of Home Institution
(Percentage of country of home institution)

	Country of home institution											Total
Field of study	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Agricultural	1.8%	.3%	1.8%	3.2%	.4%	2.6%		4.5%	.6%		.3%	.6%
	1	2	1	3	4	1		5	1		3	21
Architecture		.8%	70.2%	10.5%	.7%	5.1%	11.8%	3.6%		12.0%	1.1%	3.3%
		5	40	10	6	2	26	4		3	10	106
Art	15.8%	2.5%		26.3%	.9%		1.8%	8.9%	7.6%		4.1%	3.8%
	9	16		25	8		4	10	13		38	123
Business	7.0%	43.9%			43.0%	5.1%	34.1%	35.7%	17.6%	8.0%	58.5%	42.0%
	4	285			385	2	75	40	30	2	541	1364
Education	3.5%	1.5%	12.3%		.1%	2.6%	4.1%		2.9%		.9%	1.3%
	2	10	7		1	1	9		5		8	43
Engineering	22.8%	5.1%		4.2%	12.1%	30.8%		.9%	1.2%		7.6%	7.5%
	13	33		4	108	12		1	2		70	243
Geography	3.5%	1.4%		1.1%	.7%	5.1%	2.3%		5.9%	24.0%	.1%	1.3%
	2	9		1	6	2	5		10	6	1	42
Humanities		.9%			.7%		3.6%		10.6%		2.3%	1.8%
		6			6		8		18		21	59
Languages	31.6%	14.0%	8.8%	41.1%	21.9%	2.6%	29.1%	41.1%	24.7%	20.0%	13.4%	19.5%
	18	91	5	39	196	1	64	46	42	5	124	631
Law		16.3%		2.1%	6.0%	25.6%	2.3%		10.0%		4.8%	7.3%
		106		2	54	10	5		17		44	238
Mathematics	5.3%	.5%	3.5%		.7%	2.6%	.9%		1.8%		.2%	.7%
	3	3	2		6	1	2		3		2	22
Medical Sc.	1.8%	1.4%		5.3%	.1%		3.6%		.6%	4.0%	.1%	.8%
	1	9		5	1		8		1	1	1	27
Natural Sc.		5.4%		4.2%	6.8%	17.9%	2.7%	1.8%	10.0%	8.0%	2.5%	4.8%
		35		4	61	7	6	2	17	2	23	157
Social Sc.	7.0%	5.4%	3.5%	2.1%	5.9%		3.6%	3.6%	1.8%	24.0%	4.2%	4.8%
	4	35	2	2	53		8	4	3	6	39	156
Other		.6%							4.7%			.4%
		4							8			12
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	57	649	57	95	895	39	220	112	170	25	925	3244

Table 20 indicates that

- Business studies were dominant in study abroad programmes in the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany: 88.8% of all ERASMUS grantees in these fields studied in one of those three countries prior to going abroad. A similar concentration can be observed in the case of engineering (86.8%) and law (85.7%).

- At the opposite extreme, only 19.8% of architecture students were from these three countries; most were from Denmark (37.7%) and Italy (24.5%).

As already discussed, these figures strongly reflect the fields of study and countries of a few very large programmes.

Table 20: Field of Study of Students Awarded ERASMUS Grants - by Country of Home Institution
(percentage of field)

	Country of home institution											Total
field of study	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Agricultural	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	14.3%	19.0%	4.8%		23.8%	4.8%		14.3%	100.0%
	1	2	1	3	4	1		5	1		3	21
Architecture		4.7%	37.7%	9.4%	5.7%	1.9%	24.5%	3.8%		2.8%	9.4%	100.0%
		5	40	10	6	2	26	4		3	10	106
Art	7.3%	13.0%		20.3%	6.5%		3.3%	8.1%	10.6%		30.9%	100.0%
	9	16		25	8		4	10	13		38	123
Business	.3%	20.9%			28.2%	.1%	5.5%	2.9%	2.2%	.1%	39.7%	100.0%
	4	285			385	2	75	40	30	2	541	1364
Education	4.7%	23.3%	16.3%		2.3%	2.3%	20.9%		11.6%		18.6%	100.0%
	2	10	7		1	1	9		5		8	43
Engineering	5.3%	13.6%		1.6%	44.4%	4.9%		.4%	.8%		28.8%	100.0%
	13	33		4	108	12		1	2		70	243
Geography	4.8%	21.4%		2.4%	14.3%	4.8%	11.9%		23.8%	14.3%	2.4%	100.0%
	2	9		1	6	2	5		10	6	1	42
Humanities		10.2%			10.2%		13.6%		30.5%		35.6%	100.0%
		6			6		8		18		21	59
Languages	2.9%	14.4%	.8%	6.2%	31.1%	.2%	10.1%	7.3%	6.7%	.8%	19.7%	100.0%
	18	91	5	39	196	1	64	46	42	5	124	631
Law		44.5%		.8%	22.7%	4.2%	2.1%		7.1%		18.5%	100.0%
		106		2	54	10	5		17		44	238
Mathematics	13.6%	13.6%	9.1%		27.3%	4.5%	9.1%		13.6%		9.1%	100.0%
	3	3	2		6	1	2		3		2	22
Medical Sc.	3.7%	33.3%		18.5%	3.7%		29.6%		3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	100.0%
	1	9		5	1		8		1	1	1	27
Natural Sc.		22.3%		2.5%	38.9%	4.5%	3.8%	1.3%	10.8%	1.3%	14.6%	100.0%
		35		4	61	7	6	2	17	2	23	157
Social Sc.	2.6%	22.4%	1.3%	1.3%	34.0%		5.1%	2.6%	1.9%	3.8%	25.0%	100.0%
	4	35	2	2	53		8	4	3	6	39	156
Other		33.3%							66.7%			100.0%
		4							8			12
Total	1.8%	20.0%	1.8%	2.9%	27.6%	1.2%	6.8%	3.5%	5.2%	.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	57	649	57	95	895	39	220	112	170	25	925	3244

Table 21: Field of Study of Students Awarded ERASMUS Grants - by Host Country
(percentage of host country)

	Country of host institution											Total
Field of study	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Agricultural			14.3%	.4%	.8%	4.5%			1.1%		.6%	.6%
			5	1	6	1			1		7	21
Architecture		.3%	20.0%	2.2%	1.4%	4.5%	22.2%	4.7%	5.7%	18.5%	.9%	3.3%
		2	7	5	11	1	56	4	5	5	10	106
Art	21.6%	1.2%		11.5%	2.3%		3.6%	5.8%	20.5%		3.0%	3.8%
	8	7		26	18		9	5	18		32	123
Business	2.7%	57.9%		37.2%	42.5%		31.3%	41.9%	6.8%		44.0%	42.0%
	1	344		84	339		79	36	6		475	1364
Education	2.7%	1.9%	17.1%	.4%	.4%		3.6%		5.7%		.6%	1.3%
	1	11	6	1	3		9		5		7	43
Engineering	8.1%	6.4%		5.8%	7.4%	31.8%			3.4%		11.1%	7.5%
	3	38		13	59	7			3		120	243
Geography	24.3%	1.2%		3.1%	.9%	4.5%	2.0%				.6%	1.3%
	9	7		7	7	1	5				6	42
Humanities		.8%			.6%	18.2%	7.1%		3.4%	44.4%	1.1%	1.8%
		5			5	4	18		3	12	12	59
Languages	27.0%	17.0%	37.1%	32.3%	19.3%	13.6%	18.3%	43.0%	18.2%	7.4%	16.3%	19.5%
	10	101	13	73	154	3	46	37	16	2	176	631
Law		6.7%		.4%	12.0%		1.2%		20.5%		7.4%	7.3%
		40		1	96		3		18		80	238
Mathematics		.2%	8.6%		.9%	9.1%	.4%		2.3%		.6%	.7%
		1	3		7	2	1		2		6	22
Medical Sc.	2.7%	.8%		2.7%	1.5%		.8%				.1%	.8%
	1	5		6	12		2				1	27
Natural Sc.		2.4%	2.9%	.9%	5.5%	13.6%	4.4%		8.0%	7.4%	6.8%	4.8%
		14	1	2	44	3	11		7	2	73	157
Social Sc.	5.4%	3.0%		3.1%	4.5%		4.0%	4.7%	1.1%	22.2%	6.7%	4.8%
	2	18		7	36		10	4	1	6	72	156
Other	5.4%	.2%					1.2%		3.4%		.3%	.4%
	2	1					3		3		3	12
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	37	594	35	226	797	22	252	86	88	27	1080	3244

Table 21 indicates that

- Business studies was the most frequent field of study (prior to going abroad) among all students going to the Federal Republic of Germany (57.9%), the United Kingdom (44.0%), France (42.5%), Spain (37.2%) and Italy (31.3%). Although it was only the second most frequent field, the concentration of business studies students among all ERASMUS grantees who went to Ireland (41.9%) is noteworthy as well.

- Foreign languages accounted for the highest proportion of students going to Ireland (43.0%), Denmark (37.1%), and Belgium (27.0%).
- 44.4% of students going to Portugal were enrolled in the humanities. Students going to the Netherlands were most frequently enrolled in art and law (20.5% each).

Table 22: Field of Study of Students Awarded ERASMUS Grants - by Host Country
(percentage of field)

	Country of host institution											Total
Field of study	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Agricultural			23.8%	4.8%	28.6%	4.8%			4.8%		33.3%	100.0%
			5	1	6	1			1		7	21
Architecture		1.9%	6.6%	4.7%	10.4%	.9%	52.8%	3.8%	4.7%	4.7%	9.4%	100.0%
		2	7	5	11	1	56	4	5	5	10	106
Art	6.5%	5.7%		21.1%	14.6%		7.3%	4.1%	14.6%		26.0%	100.0%
	8	7		26	18		9	5	18		32	123
Business	.1%	25.2%		6.2%	24.9%		5.8%	2.6%	.4%		34.8%	100.0%
	1	344		84	339		79	36	6		475	1364
Education	2.3%	25.6%	14.0%	2.3%	7.0%		20.9%		11.6%		16.3%	100.0%
	1	11	6	1	3		9		5		7	43
Engineering	1.2%	15.6%		5.3%	24.3%	2.9%			1.2%		49.4%	100.0%
	3	38		13	59	7			3		120	243
Geography	21.4%	16.7%		16.7%	16.7%	2.4%	11.9%				14.3%	100.0%
	9	7		7	7	1	5				6	42
Humanities		8.5%			8.5%	6.8%	30.5%		5.1%	20.3%	20.3%	100.0%
		5			5	4	18		3	12	12	59
Languages	1.6%	16.0%	2.1%	11.6%	24.4%	.5%	7.3%	5.9%	2.5%	.3%	27.9%	100.0%
	10	101	13	73	154	3	46	37	16	2	176	631
Law		16.8%		.4%	40.3%		1.3%		7.6%		33.6%	100.0%
		40		1	96		3		18		80	238
Mathematics		4.5%	13.6%		31.8%	9.1%	4.5%		9.1%		27.3%	100.0%
		1	3		7	2	1		2		6	22
Medical Sc.	3.7%	18.5%		22.2%	44.4%		7.4%				3.7%	100.0%
	1	5		6	12		2				1	27
Natural Sc.		8.9%	.6%	1.3%	28.0%	1.9%	7.0%		4.5%	1.3%	46.5%	100.0%
		14	1	2	44	3	11		7	2	73	157
Social Sc.	1.3%	11.5%		4.5%	23.1%		6.4%	2.6%	.6%	3.8%	46.2%	100.0%
	2	18		7	36		10	4	1	6	72	156
Other	16.7%	8.3%					25.0%		25.0%		25.0%	100.0%
	2	1					3		3		3	12
Total	1.1%	18.3%	1.1%	7.0%	24.6%	.7%	7.8%	2.7%	2.7%	.8%	33.3%	100.0%
	37	594	35	226	797	22	252	86	88	27	1080	3244

Table 22 shows that

- the United Kingdom was the most frequent destination of ERASMUS grantees in six of the eight major (in terms of the number of ERASMUS grantees) fields of study. There was a substantial concentration in the case of engineering (49.4%), natural sciences (46.5%) and social sciences (46.2%), whereas in business studies (34.8%), foreign languages (27.9%) and art (26.0%) those quotas were substantially smaller. The degree of concentration in favour of certain host countries is even more obvious if we exclude the respective home students from the totals. Of all ERASMUS grantees in engineering not coming from British institutions of higher education, 69.4% spent their ERASMUS-supported stay abroad at institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom.
- Among ERASMUS grantees in law, the largest proportion went to France (40.3%), and more than half of the architecture students went to Italy (52.8%). Of all non-Italian ERASMUS grantees in architecture, 70.0% went to Italy.

Our analysis of Table 22 so far has concentrated on the larger countries. We might ask as well: Were students in certain fields particularly attracted to certain countries? We limit this analysis to the eight largest fields of study and exclude Greece and Portugal because of small absolute numbers. We note that

- Italy and Denmark were relatively frequently the host countries for architecture students - as already stated, this is largely due to one large programme in architecture;
- art students made up a relatively large proportion of ERASMUS grantees going to the Netherlands (in addition law was a frequent field of study among students going to that country), Belgium attracted students in architecture and Spain attracted students in foreign languages;
- as already noted above, law was proportionally overrepresented among students going to France, whereas engineering, natural sciences and social sciences were relatively strongly represented among students going to the United Kingdom;
- finally, some concentration in foreign languages can be observed among students who went to Ireland and in business studies among students who went to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Altogether the data presented in this section indicates substantial differences between fields of study as regards all the indicators examined. As a rule we note that the average number of students going abroad per programme or per sending departmental unit was especially high in fields where the overall number of

students going abroad with ERASMUS support was high. In addition we note that the focus on certain host countries in some fields of study might partly reflect both the teaching and learning opportunities in higher education as well as the practical experiences which sending institutions expect might be acquired in the respective countries, such as buildings in Italy, art galleries in the Netherlands or the legal system in France.

3.3 The Timing of the Study Period in Other Countries of the European Community

The timing of the study period abroad is crucial in many respects: should students be socialized in foreign environments at an early stage? Should study in another country be part of the early foundation in a field of study or part of subsequent specialization, and should the period of study in other countries be linked to rhythms of examinations in the course programme in general? These are all important questions in this respect.

Information provided in applications indicates that about half of all ICPs (48.8%) did not expect all participating students to spend their study period abroad in the same year of study. This might reflect different regulations among the participating departmental units and thus little reciprocity as far as the timing is concerned. Equally, participating departmental units might offer their students the choice of two or more options regarding which stage of their study they want to spend in another country of the European Community.

About half of the ICPs expected their students to go abroad in one specific year of study:

- 16.9% in the first or second year,
- 11.2% in the third year,
- 9.9% in the fourth year, and
- 13.2% in the fifth year or later.

If we consider the latest year of study expected to be taken abroad in the case of those ICPs with no common timing for all participating students, we note that among those programmes providing information about timing (n=243)

- 17.3% of ICPs allocated the study abroad period not later than the second year of study,
- an additional 21.8% of programmes included the third year as either the regular or the latest period of going abroad,

going abroad,

- finally, 37.9% of programmes provided opportunities for some or for all students (or foresaw as the regular mode for all students) to go abroad in the fifth year of study or later. A substantial part of these programmes provided options for, or focussed on, graduate studies in another country of the European community.

As far as ERASMUS-supported students actually participating are concerned, we note a diversity of arrangements for going to another country of the European Community ranging from the first to the sixth year of study, or even later. Study abroad in the third year was by far the most widespread mode in 1987/88, as Table 23 shows: 47.0% of students supported by the ERASMUS scheme in 1987/88 had completed two years of study at the home institution before they went abroad. 8.5% of ERASMUS-supported students went abroad in their first year of study and 11.3% in their second year of study.

Thus, altogether 61.8% studied in anotner country of the European Community not later than in the third year of study. Study abroad in the fourth year was reported by 20.8% of the ERASMUS-supported students, in the fifth year by 9.9%, and in 6th year or above by 7.6%.

We have to take into consideration that "year of study" or "years of prior study" might be interpreted differently. Some programme directors might have taken into account only the prior study period of the specific course programme, whereas others might have reported the actual numbers of years the students had been enrolled prior to their stay abroad (including repeat year and extension of study).

The timing chosen varied substantially according to home country:

- In two countries, study abroad was provided almost exclusively in the first three years. The percentage of ERASMUS grantees going abroad during the third year of study at the latest was 86.4% in Ireland and 86.0% in the United Kingdom. The average length of study prior to the study abroad period was 1.7 years in the case of students from British institutions and 2.2 years in the case of students from Irish institutions of higher education.
- In France and in the Federal Republic of Germany, the third year abroad was the most frequent provision and the majority of ERASMUS grantees from these countries also went abroad not later than their third year of studies: 63.3% of students from France and 55.5% from the Federal Republic of Germany. But study abroad in the fourth year or later was much more frequent

in these two countries than in the case of Ireland and the United Kingdom. On average, students from French institutions of higher education had completed 2.3 study years prior to the study period in another country of the European Community.

Table 23: Timing of the Study Period in Other Countries of the European Community - by Country of Home Institution (absolute number and percentage of students)

Country of home institution	Years of study						Total
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year and above	
B		16.0% 8	26.0% 13	16.0% 8	36.0% 18	6.0% 3	100.0% 50
D		15.5% 91	39.9% 234	24.4% 143	8.9% 52	11.4% 67	100.0% 587
DK			23.2% 13	33.9% 19	19.6% 11	23.2% 13	100.0% 56
E		3.3% 3	8.9% 8	27.8% 25	37.8% 34	22.2% 20	100.0% 90
F	7.9% 66	13.0% 109	42.4% 356	25.1% 211	8.6% 72	3.0% 25	100.0% 839
G				13.2% 5	39.5% 15	47.4% 18	100.0% 38
I	15.3% 33	13.0% 28	12.1% 26	26.0% 56	13.5% 29	20.0% 43	100.0% 215
IRL		2.9% 3	83.5% 86	7.8% 8	4.9% 5	1.0% 1	100.0% 103
NL	1.2% 2	1.2% 2	25.2% 41	33.1% 54	22.7% 37	16.6% 27	100.0% 163
P				39.1% 9	30.4% 7	30.4% 7	100.0% 23
UK	17.8% 159	11.4% 102	56.7% 505	11.1% 99	1.9% 17	1.0% 9	100.0% 891
Total	8.5% 260	11.3% 346	42.0% 1282	20.9% 637	9.7% 297	7.6% 233	100.0% 3055

- In some countries, the timing of the study abroad period was widely dispersed. This was true for the Federal Republic of Germany; in the case of Belgium, Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands more than half of all ERASMUS grantees went abroad in their fourth year of study or later. The average period of study prior to the stay abroad was 2.7 years for students from German institutions, 2.9 years for students from Belgian and Italian institutions, 3.4 years for students from Dutch and 3.6 years for students from Danish institutions of higher education.
- A clear dominance of study abroad in relatively late stages of study can be observed in Spain, Portugal and Greece, where the majority of ERASMUS grantees spent the period abroad in their fifth year of study or later. No Greek or Portuguese students supported by the ERASMUS scheme went abroad during their first three years of study. On average, students from Spanish institutions had studied 3.8 years, students from Greek institutions 4.6 years and from Portuguese institutions 4.9 years at their home institution of higher education before they went abroad (see Table 30).

The clear dominance of study periods abroad during the first three years of study for students from Ireland and the United Kingdom reflects the fact that the majority of university course programmes in these countries comprise only three years of study. The differences of timing among the other countries, however, cannot be predominantly attributed to differences in the duration of study up to the first university degree.

As Table 24 shows, the timing reflects - apart from national modes of duration of course programmes - the role of experience abroad in the framework of the respective disciplines as well. Relatively early stages of studying abroad can be most frequently observed in business studies, foreign languages and social sciences. In natural sciences and architecture, the majority of students went abroad at a relatively late stage. The field of study distribution as regards the timing of study abroad partly reflects the fact that students from countries with course programmes of a relatively short duration were more frequently enrolled in business studies and languages and social sciences. But, in part, it represented discipline-specific modes; for example, a preferance for study abroad in advanced stages of studies. This seems to have been true for natural sciences, mathematics, medicine, geography, agriculture and partly for art, education and architecture. There seem to be various factors involved: relatively late stages of study abroad seem to have been preferred in cases where general experience in the host country as such has limited importance for the academic discipline, where there was an emphasis on the completion of the acquisition of core knowledge prior to

some specialisation abroad, or where study abroad was exceptional in that field.

Table 24: Timing of Study Period in Other Countries of the European Communities - by Field of Study (absolute number and percentage of study period)

Field of study	Years of study before abroad						Total
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year and above	
Agricultural			.2% 2	1.3% 8	3.0% 9	.9% 2	.7% 21
Architecture			1.2% 15	4.1% 26	7.7% 23	18.0% 42	3.5% 106
Art		4.3% 15	1.0% 13	8.8% 56	3.4% 10	2.1% 5	3.2% 99
Business	88.1% 229	65.0% 225	46.3% 593	24.5% 156	17.5% 52	15.0% 35	42.2% 1290
Education		.3% 1	.2% 2	2.5% 16	3.4% 10	1.7% 4	1.1% 33
Engineering	.8% 2	2.9% 10	8.3% 107	7.4% 47	12.1% 36	14.2% 33	7.7% 235
Geography	.4% 1		.1% 1	1.9% 12	.3% 1	6.0% 14	.9% 29
Humanities			1.0% 13	3.9% 25	2.7% 8	3.9% 9	1.8% 55
Languages	4.6% 12	12.4% 43	26.5% 340	17.7% 113	20.9% 62	11.6% 27	19.5% 597
Law	1.2% 3	1.4% 5	8.7% 111	13.3% 85	7.7% 23	3.4% 8	7.7% 235
Mathematics		1.2% 4	.4% 5	.9% 6	.7% 2	.9% 2	.6% 19
Medical Sc.			.1% 1	.2% 1	2.0% 6	7.3% 17	.8% 25
Natural Sc.		1.7% 6	3.0% 38	6.4% 41	13.5% 40	9.0% 21	4.8% 146
Social Sc.	5.0% 13	10.7% 37	3.1% 40	6.3% 40	4.0% 12	4.7% 11	5.0% 153
Other			.1% 1	.8% 5	1.0% 3	1.3% 3	.4% 12
Total	100.0% 260	100.0% 346	100.0% 1282	100.0% 637	100.0% 297	100.0% 233	100.0% 3055

3.4 The Duration of the Study Abroad Period

As regards the duration of the study period in another country, we note quite a diversity. Half of all ERASMUS grantees went abroad for either three months (23.5%) or for 4-6 months (26.7%). The study period abroad comprised 7-12 months for more than a third of the students.

In 1987/88, the ERASMUS scheme provided support for periods shorter than 3 months or for longer than one year only in exceptional cases. The country and field distribution of those exceptional cases as shown in Tables 25 to 27 suggest, however, a specific demand for support of very short and very long periods abroad. There were some well-established and ambitious programmes, as far as curricular integration is concerned, in business studies which incorporated more than one year of study abroad. On the other hand, stays abroad for only a few weeks could be found notably in certain fields (especially architecture), in certain countries (Denmark, Greece and Spain), and at a certain timing of the study period (graduate students spending the period abroad in the fifth or later year).

The typical modes of duration of study might be called

- "Short duration": 3 months, the shortest regular period supported by the ERASMUS scheme (shorter programmes were only exceptionally granted support in the first year);
- "Half-year duration": 4-6 months, where differences in length of semesters and terms account predominantly for the respective number of months reported.
- "One-year duration": again differences reported of stays between 7 and 12 months predominantly reflect the length of the academic year.

Of the ERASMUS-supported students in 1987/88 for whom information is available

- the "one-year duration" mode was most frequent (36.2%). If we add those going abroad for more than one year, we note that 42.6% went abroad for a relatively long period.
- a "half-year duration" could be observed in the case of 26.7% of the students;
- 23.2% went to another country of the European Community for 3 months. If we add those going abroad going for less than three months, we might state that 30.7% went abroad for a relatively short period.

It should be noted here that among study abroad programmes supported in the framework of the "Joint Study Programmes" between 1976 and 1984 which responded to a questionnaire in 1985, 51.0% provided for relatively long periods

abroad (39.0% 7-12 months and 12.0% more than 12 months), 19.0% for 13-26 weeks and 26.5% for shorter periods (F. Dalichow and U. Teichler: Recognition of Study Abroad in the European Community. Luxembourg 1986, pp. 27-28).

Table 25: Duration of Study in Other European Countries by Country of Home Institution (absolut number and percentage of students)

Country of home institution	Duration of study abroad					Total
	1-2 months	3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	
B	7.0% 4	63.2% 36	12.3% 7	17.5% 10		100.0% 57
D	8.5% 55	14.1% 91	36.2% 234	30.8% 199	10.5% 68	100.0% 647
DK	64.9% 37	24.6% 14	10.5% 6			100.0% 57
E	23.2% 22	64.2% 61	9.5% 9	3.2% 3		100.0% 95
F	2.8% 25	17.5% 155	25.7% 228	51.9% 460	2.0% 18	100.0% 886
G	28.9% 11	34.2% 13	31.6% 12	5.3% 2		100.0% 38
I	12.3% 27	42.7% 94	37.3% 82	7.7% 17		100.0% 220
IRL	2.9% 3	16.2% 17	1.0% 1	80.0% 84		100.0% 105
NL	4.1% 7	46.5% 79	33.5% 57	15.9% 27		100.0% 170
P	12.0% 3	72.0% 18	4.0% 1	12.0% 3		100.0% 25
UK	4.8% 39	17.9% 147	24.1% 197	39.4% 323	13.8% 113	100.0% 819
Total	7.5% 233	23.2% 725	26.7% 834	36.2% 1128	6.4% 199	100.0% 3119

Table 26: Duration of Study in Other European Countries - by Host Country
(absolut number and percentage of students)

Country of host institution	Duration of study abroad					Total
	1-2 months	3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	
B	18.9% 7	40.5% 15	13.5% 5	27.0% 10		100.0% 37
D	4.8% 26	16.3% 88	21.1% 114	46.8% 253	11.1% 60	100.0% 541
DK	8.6% 3	74.3% 26	11.4% 4	5.7% 2		100.0% 35
E	5.6% 12	35.2% 76	31.5% 68	20.4% 44	7.4% 16	100.0% 216
F	4.1% 31	19.2% 146	23.9% 182	40.7% 310	12.1% 92	100.0% 761
G	40.9% 9	22.7% 5	31.8% 7	4.5% 1		100.0% 22
I	23.6% 58	28.5% 70	35.4% 87	12.6% 31		100.0% 246
IRL	3.5% 3	14.1% 12	34.1% 29	48.2% 41		100.0% 85
NL	11.1% 8	29.2% 21	50.0% 36	9.7% 7		100.0% 72
P	14.8% 4	40.7% 11	44.4% 12			100.0% 27
UK	6.7% 72	23.7% 255	26.9% 290	39.8% 429	2.9% 31	100.0% 1077
Total	7.5% 233	23.2% 725	26.7% 834	36.2% 1128	6.4% 199	100.0% 3119

In 1987/88 many ERASMUS-supported students who stayed abroad for a relatively long period went abroad in the framework of relatively large programmes but in general one can say that relatively long periods abroad were much more common among JSP-supported programmes and among students going abroad under the auspices of JSP programmes than among the first cohort of ERASMUS-supported programmes and students.

Tab. 27: Duration of Study in Other Countries of the EC - by Field of Study
(absolute number and percentage of field of study)

Field of study	Duration of study abroad					Total
	1-2 months	3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	
Agricultural		47.6% 10	28.6% 6	19.0% 4	4.8% 1	100.0% 21
Architecture	60.4% 64	29.2% 31	9.4% 10	.9% 1		100.0% 106
Art	23.0% 23	61.0% 61	6.0% 6	10.0% 10		100.0% 100
Business	5.0% 63	13.5% 171	24.8% 315	41.3% 524	15.5% 197	100.0% 1270
Education	2.3% 1	81.4% 35	11.6% 5	4.7% 2		100.0% 43
Engineering	9.1% 22	15.6% 38	25.1% 61	50.2% 122		100.0% 243
Geography	2.4% 1	33.3% 14	31.0% 13	33.3% 14		100.0% 42
Humanities	3.4% 2	50.8% 30	28.8% 17	16.9% 10		100.0% 59
Languages	1.8% 11	28.4% 177	40.7% 254	29.2% 182		100.0% 624
Law	2.9% 7	23.5% 56	35.3% 84	38.2% 91		100.0% 238
Mathematics	27.3% 6	40.9% 9	18.2% 4	13.6% 3		100.0% 22
Medical Sc.	37.0% 10	37.0% 10	22.2% 6	3.7% 1		100.0% 27
Natural Sc.	9.0% 14	23.1% 36	20.5% 32	47.4% 74		100.0% 156
Social Sc.	5.8% 9	28.8% 45	10.3% 16	54.5% 85	.6% 1	100.0% 156
Other		16.7% 2	41.7% 5	41.7% 5		100.0% 12
Total	7.5% 233	23.2% 725	26.7% 834	36.2% 1128	6.4% 199	100.0% 3119

To look merely at the total number of students, as we did above, would be to overlook the fact that relatively short stays abroad, i.e. at most 3 months, were the dominant pattern in the majority of the EC countries. The proportion of those who went abroad for 3 months or less was

- 89.5% of students from Denmark,
- 87.3% of students from Spain,
- 84.0% of students from Portugal,
- 70.2% of students from Belgium,
- 63.1% of students from Greece,
- 55.0% of students from Italy, and
- 50.6% of students from the Netherlands.

Relatively short stays (at most 3 months) clearly dominated in five fields of study, as Table 27 shows:

- art (84.0%),
- education (83.7%),
- architecture (89.6%),
- medicine (74.0%), and
- mathematics (68.2%).

The widespread provision of very short periods abroad in certain countries and fields of study raises the question what important function they might serve.

Relatively long periods abroad (more than 6 months) are most frequently found among students from Ireland (80.0%) and are also relatively frequent among students from the Federal Rapublic of Germany (57.9%), France (53.9%) and the United Kingdom (53.2%). As regards fields of study, the largest number of students staying abroad for more than 6 months were enrolled in business studies (56.8%), social sciences (55.1%), engineering (50.2%) and natural sciences (47.7%). Students studying language surprisingly are not among the group spending long period abroad.

Relatively short periods of study in another country of the European Community are very common in graduate studies. 62.6% of students who went abroad in their sixth year of study spent at most 3 months abroad. This proportion was less than half (47.8%) among students spending this period abroad in their fifth year, fourth (41.2%) or second year of study. Among first-year ERASMUS grantees, however, only 1.6% went abroad for 3 months or less, but 70.8% more than six. Among third-year students, only 18.2% went abroad for 3 months or less, whereas 56.3% went abroad for a period longer than half a year.

3.5 Biographical Profile of Participating Students

As regards the biographical profile of students being awarded an ERASMUS grant in 1987/88, information is available on sex, age at entry to higher education and age at time of study abroad.

Table 28: Sex of Students Awarded ERASMUS Grants - by Country of Home Institution and Field of Study (absolute number and percentage of home country and sex)

	Country of home institution											
	B		D		DK		E		F		G	
Field of study	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Humanities	24.1%	75.9%	31.5%	68.5%	41.7%	58.3%	33.8%	66.2%	20.8%	79.2%	50.0%	50.0%
	7	22	40	87	5	7	22	43	43	164	2	2
Social Sciences	75.0%	25.0%	60.1%	39.9%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%		49.6%	50.4%	66.7%	33.3%
	6	2	256	170	1	1	4		244	248	8	4
Eng/Natural Sc	85.0%	15.0%	66.3%	33.7%	44.2%	55.8%	65.4%	34.6%	77.4%	22.6%	60.9%	39.1%
	17	3	61	31	19	24	17	9	147	43	14	9
Total	52.6%	47.4%	55.3%	44.7%	43.9%	56.1%	45.3%	54.7%	48.8%	51.2%	61.5%	38.5%
	30	27	357	288	25	32	43	52	434	455	24	15

(continued)

	Country of home institution											
	I		IRL		NL		P		UK		Total	
Field of study	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Humanities	27.0%	73.0%	10.7%	89.3%	42.0%	58.0%	30.0%	70.0%	26.0%	74.0%	27.2%	72.8%
	24	65	6	50	37	51	3	7	50	142	239	640
Social Sciences	72.7%	27.3%	40.9%	59.1%	54.0%	46.0%	25.0%	75.0%	37.3%	62.7%	49.1%	50.9%
	64	24	18	26	27	23	2	6	233	391	863	895
Eng/Natural Sc	51.2%	48.8%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	57.1%	42.9%	62.0%	38.0%	66.7%	33.3%
	22	21	8	4	16	8	4	3	67	41	392	196
Total	50.0%	50.0%	28.6%	71.4%	49.4%	50.6%	36.0%	64.0%	37.9%	62.1%	46.3%	53.7%
	110	110	32	80	80	82	9	16	350	574	1494	1731

Altogether, 53.8% of ERASMUS grantees in 1987/88 were female, as Table 28 shows. The percentage of women was highest in the case of participants from

- Ireland (71.4%),
- Portugal (64.0%), and
- United Kingdom (62.2%).

On the other hand, there were relatively few women among students from Greece (38.5%).

This distribution of male and female students by country strongly reflects the fields of study chosen by the students in the respective countries. As Table 28 shows,

- 27.2% of ERASMUS grantees enrolled in the humanities (prior to the study abroad period) were male. It ranged from 50% in the case of Greece to 10.7% in the case of Ireland.
- 49.1% of students enrolled in social sciences were male. It ranged from 100% in the case of Spain to 25% in the case of Portugal. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, the majority were male (60.1%), in France about half (49.6%) and in the United Kingdom only 37.3%.
- 66.7% of students enrolled in science and technology fields were male. This quota varied from 44.2% in the case of Denmark (predominantly students in architecture) to 85.0% in the case of Belgium.

The naming of the countries with lowest and highest quotas of male and female students in various fields should be read with caution, because the absolute numbers of students in certain fields in certain countries were too small to draw any sensible conclusions.

Without comparing student populations by field of study in all the EC countries in detail, however, it is safe to state that women were somewhat more strongly represented among ERASMUS grantees 1987/88 than among all students at institutions of higher education in the countries of the European Community. This also holds true if one takes in consideration the distribution by field of study.

The students who were awarded ERASMUS support for study abroad in 1987/88 were 19.5 years old on average when they began their studies at institutions of higher education. Almost two thirds (65.2%) were less than 20 years old when they first enrolled (29.1% were 19 years old, 28.1% 18 years old and 8.0% even younger). As Table 29 shows, most of the remaining students (27.5%) were 20-22 years old when they began their studies. Only 5.1% were between 23 and 25 years old and only 2.2% were older than 25.

Tab. 29: Age at Entry to Higher Education - by Country of Home Institution
(absolut number and percentage of students)

Country of home institution	Age at beginning study				Total
	Up to 19 years	20-22	23-25	26 and above	
B	70.8% 34	20.8% 10	4.2% 2	4.2% 2	100.0% 48
D	26.0% 145	57.1% 318	14.2% 79	2.7% 15	100.0% 557
DK	32.1% 18	39.3% 22	17.9% 10	10.7% 6	100.0% 56
E	69.1% 47	22.1% 15	4.4% 3	4.4% 3	100.0% 68
F	75.1% 577	22.8% 175	1.4% 11	.7% 5	100.0% 768
G	80.0% 28	17.1% 6		2.9% 1	100.0% 35
I	59.2% 116	32.7% 64	5.6% 11	2.6% 5	100.0% 196
IRL	90.4% 85	7.4% 7		2.1% 2	100.0% 94
NL	71.1% 108	23.0% 35	4.6% 7	1.3% 2	100.0% 152
P	27.3% 6	31.8% 7	9.1% 2	31.8% 7	100.0% 22
UK	83.6% 625	13.1% 98	1.9% 14	1.5% 11	100.0% 748
Total	65.2% 1789	27.6% 757	5.1% 139	2.2% 59	100.0% 2744

As can be seen in Table 30, the average age of ERASMUS grantees at the time when they first enrolled was

- about 18 years old in Ireland,
- about 19 years old in France, United Kingdom, Greece and the Netherlands,
- about 19 1/2 to 20 years old in Belgium, Spain and Italy,
- about 21 years old in the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark, and
- almost 24 years old in the case of Portugal.

Table 30: Age at Entry of Study Prior to Period Abroad and Age while Abroad - by Country of Home Institution (mean)

Country of home institution	Age at beginning study	Years of study at home befor study abroad period	Age in year at study abroad
B	19.5	2.9	22.7
D	20.9	2.7	23.7
DK	21.3	3.6	24.8
E	19.6	3.8	23.3
F	18.9	2.3	21.2
G	19.0	4.6	23.6
I	19.8	2.9	22.9
IRL	18.1	2.2	20.2
NL	19.2	3.4	22.8
P	23.8	4.9	28.4
UK	18.9	1.7	20.7
Total	19.5	2.4	22.0

The age at the time of going abroad with the support of the ERASMUS scheme also reflects the timing of the study abroad period in the overall course programme. Therefore, the average periods of study prior to the stay in another EC country suppported by the ERASMUS scheme, which were discussed in detail in section 3.3 are repeated here. As already discussed above, ERASMUS grantees completed about 2.4 years of study on average before their study abroad period. The average length of prior studies varied substantially: between about 2 years in the case of the United Kingdom (1.7), Ireland (2.2) and France (2.3 years) and more than 4 years in the case of Greece (4.6) and Portugal (4.9 years). Thus, by and large, one can say that late entry age and a long period of study prior to study abroad are correlated, which leads to an even higher dispersion of the average age by country at the time of study abroad.

The average age at the start of study abroad in another EC country supported by the ERASMUS scheme was 22.0 years. It was

- about 20 years for students from Ireland (20.2),
- about 21 years for students from the United Kingdom (20.7) and France (21.2);
- almost 23 years for students from Belgium (22.7), Netherlands (22.8) and Italy (22.9);
- about 23 1/2 years for students from Spain (23.3), the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece (23.6 each);
- almost 25 years for students from Denmark (24.8), and
- more than 28 years in the case of students from Portugal (28.4).

As Table 31 shows, 91.1% of ERASMUS grantees 1987/88 were 18-25 years old when they went abroad and were thus within the typical age group targeted by this support scheme. Typically, ERASMUS recipients 1987/88 were 20-22 years old (57.2%); 12.6% were younger. 22.6% were between 23 and 25 years old and 8.8% older than 25 years. The percentage older than 22 years varies from 4.2% in the case of Ireland to 91.3% in the case of Portugal.

Table 31: Age at Time of Study in Other Country of European Community - by Country of Home Institution (absolute number and percentage of students)

Country of home institution	Age at time of study abroad										Total	age at time of study abroad
	Up to 17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	25 years	26 years and above		All 18-25 years
B				12.7%	23.6%	21.8%	18.2%	9.1%	3.6%	10.9%	100.0%	89.1%
				7	13	12	10	5	2	6	55	49
D		.2%	.3%	4.4%	13.0%	20.5%	18.4%	16.1%	9.8%	17.3%	100.0%	82.7%
		1	2	27	80	126	113	99	60	106	614	508
DK			1.8%	5.3%	12.3%	7.0%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	36.8%	100.0%	63.2%
			1	3	7	4	7	7	7	21	57	36
E			4.1%	1.4%	4.1%	30.1%	26.0%	15.1%	6.8%	12.3%	100.0%	87.7%
			3	1	3	22	19	11	5	9	73	64
F	.2%	5.3%	8.1%	21.3%	27.1%	19.6%	9.1%	4.4%	1.8%	2.8%	100.0%	96.9%
	2	43	66	173	220	159	74	36	15	23	811	786
G				2.8%	16.7%	11.1%	25.0%	16.7%	11.1%	16.7%	100.0%	83.3%
				1	6	4	9	6	4	6	36	30
I			13.0%	8.0%	17.5%	15.5%	11.0%	10.5%	10.0%	14.5%	100.0%	85.5%
			26	16	35	31	22	21	20	29	200	171
IRL		2.1%	40.4%	28.7%	18.1%	6.4%	2.1%			2.1%	100.0%	97.9%
		2	38	27	17	6	2			2	94	92
NL			4.5%	7.6%	16.6%	25.5%	18.5%	10.2%	6.4%	10.8%	100.0%	89.2%
			7	12	26	40	29	16	10	17	157	140
P						8.7%	17.4%	17.4%	4.3%	52.2%	100.0%	47.8%
						2	4	4	1	12	23	11
UK		3.4%	15.1%	43.5%	22.8%	7.3%	1.0%	2.3%	1.3%	3.1%	100.0%	96.9%
		26	116	334	175	56	8	18	10	24	767	743
Total	.1%	2.5%	9.0%	20.8%	20.2%	16.0%	10.3%	7.7%	4.6%	8.8%	100.0%	91.1%
	2	72	259	601	582	462	297	223	134	255	2887	2630

4. The ERASMUS Grants

Information on the type of ERASMUS grants received in 1987/88 was available for 96.2% of the students included in this survey. We estimate that more than 9 out of 10 ERASMUS grantees received support for travel from the country of the home institution to the host institution. More than 3 out of 4 students received support for subsistence while abroad, whereas only one out of 8 or 9 students received support for foreign language preparation, as Tables 32 and 33 show.

Table 32: Type of Grant Received - by Country of Home Institution
(absolut number and percentage of students)

Country of home institution	Type of Grant				
	language preparation	travel	subsistence	unspecified	Total
B	10.5% 6	96.5% 55	86.0% 49	1.8% 1	194.7% 111
D	24.5% 159	89.2% 579	79.7% 517	4.9% 32	198.3% 1287
DK	5.3% 3	100.0% 57	29.8% 17		135.1% 77
E	11.6% 11	95.8% 91	96.8% 92	3.2% 3	207.4% 197
F	4.0% 36	83.4% 746	79.4% 711	4.0% 36	170.8% 1529
G	7.7% 3	97.4% 38	82.1% 32		187.2% 73
I	17.7% 39	85.0% 187	81.8% 180	7.7% 17	192.3% 423
IRL		91.1% 102	67.0% 75	8.9% 10	167.0% 187
NL	22.9% 39	87.1% 148	68.8% 117	8.2% 14	187.1% 318
P	16.0% 4	76.0% 19	72.0% 18	24.0% 6	188.0% 47
UK	7.1% 66	94.4% 873	70.3% 650	.5% 6	172.3% 1594
Total	11.3% 366	89.2% 2895	75.8% 2458	3.8% 124	180.1% 5843

Table 33: Type of Grant Received - by Host Country
(absolut number and percentage of students)

Country of host institution	Type of Grant				
	language preparation	travel	subsistence	unspecified	Total
B	2.7% 1	100.0% 37	75.7% 28		178.4% 66
D	8.9% 53	91.9% 546	76.4% 454	4.2% 25	181.5% 1078
DK	25.7% 9	94.3% 33	68.6% 24	2.9% 1	191.4% 67
E	20.4% 46	92.0% 208	84.5% 191	1.3% 3	198.2% 448
F	7.4% 59	90.3% 720	67.6% 539	4.1% 33	169.5% 1351
G	4.5% 1	90.9% 20	40.9% 9		136.4% 30
I	12.7% 32	92.5% 233	71.0% 179	4.4% 11	180.6% 455
IRL	15.1% 13	91.9% 79	72.1% 62	4.7% 4	183.7% 158
NL	36.4% 32	95.5% 84	72.7% 64	3.4% 3	208.0% 183
P	44.4% 12	77.8% 21	59.3% 16	22.2% 6	203.7% 55
UK	10.0% 108	84.6% 914	82.6% 892	3.5% 38	180.7% 1952
Total	11.3% 366	89.2% 2895	75.8% 2458	3.8% 124	180.1% 5843

If we combine support for travel, subsistence and language preparation, we note that of all those students from whom information was available

- 65.2% received support for travel and subsistence,
- 17.9% for travel only,
- 8.1% for all three purposes,
- 5.2% for subsistence abroad only,
- 1.7% for language preparation only,
- 1.6% for travel and language preparation only,
- 0.3% for language preparation and subsistence abroad only.

As noted above at least 90% of the ERASMUS recipients from each country received support for travel. A subsistence allowance was paid to more than 70% of students from each country except those from Denmark (29.8%). Grant components for foreign language preparation reflect strongly the need for learning the host country language which is rarely learned in other countries. This played a more important role than, for example, any home country-related policies, as the comparison of Table 32 and Table 33 shows. On the basis of the information available, support for language preparation was provided for

- almost half of all students going to Portugal (44.4%),
- more than a third of all students going to the Netherlands (36.4%), and
- about a quarter of all students going to Denmark (25.7%).

Contrary to what might have been expected, only one of more than 20 students going to Greece received support for language preparation (4.5%, i.e. second lowest - 2.7% in the case of students going to Belgium), whereas 10.0% of students going to the United Kingdom were awarded support for language preparation. Additional information suggests that a considerable number of the students going to countries with less widely spoken languages, especially Greece, were not taught in the host country language, but in English or another foreign language.

The average amount provided for each ERASMUS grantee was 677 ECU. Altogether, the statistics indicate that relatively low income in the country of the home institution of higher education or other specific national policies for the distribution of ERASMUS support seemed to have played a more important role than living costs in the respective host country, the distance between the home and host country or other factors. For example,

- the average support by home country varied much more (360 to 1514 ECU) than by host country (571 to 946 ECU), as Tables 34 and 35 show;
- more than 1,500 ECU on average were provided in the case of students from Portugal and more than 1,300 ECU on average in the case of students from Italy and Greece. Thus, of the three countries in which the highest sums per student were provided, two were among the poorest EC countries (Portugal and Greece; Italy, in addition, provided substantial travel support for each grantee). On the other hand, the support for Irish students was distributed to relatively large numbers of recipients. Thus, grantees from Ireland received the smallest average amount: 360 ECU.

Table 34:
Average Amount of ERASMUS Grant Received (ECU) - by Country of Home Institution

Country of home institution	Duration of study abroad					Total
	1-2 months	3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	
B	(1000)	555	(726)	1123	.	707
D	299	651	736	1126	1293	865
DK	108	681	(1591)	.	.	405
E	1005	778	(1965)	(867)	.	941
F	577	422	428	552	661	499
G	756	1150	1598	(3621)	.	1307
I	595	1399	1522	1751	.	1374
IRL	(165)	433	(533)	350	.	360
NL	(198)	633	626	355	.	569
P	(1924)	1121	(2544)	(3122)	.	1514
UK	462	492	445	669	337	528
Total	477	687	685	703	693	677

Figures in brackets: Data refer to less than 10 students

As almost all students received a travel allowance and many of them subsistence support, one might expect a certain degree of difference in the allowance according to the period spent abroad. This turns out to be true in many, but not in all cases. Again, we note a more consistent pattern according to home country than according to host country. The data suggests that

- about the same amount of support was distributed on average, regardless of the duration of the period abroad, in four countries: France, Ireland, Netherlands and the United Kingdom,
- students from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy received about 100 ECU more for each additional month abroad than did students just going abroad for 3 months,
- substantial differences in the amount provided according to the duration of study abroad are visible in the case of Greece, Denmark and Portugal,
- the pattern in the case of Spain suggests that other factors must have played a role in providing such substantially diverse amounts.

Table 35:
Average Amount of ERASMUS Grant Received (ECU) - by Country of Host Institution

Country of host institution	Duration of study abroad					Total
	1-2 months	3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	
B	(680)	734	(480)	1684	.	946
D	665	793	819	609	360	658
DK	(655)	615	(1069)	(1463)	.	719
E	895	773	491	476	1255	666
F	303	701	675	786	582	699
G	(485)	(818)	(663)	(318)	.	622
I	425	817	407	748	.	571
IRL	(474)	311	589	833	.	663
NL	(558)	985	699	(537)	.	748
P	(192)	999	513	.	.	664
UK	436	562	781	682	1376	684
Total	477	687	685	703	693	677

Figures in brackets: Data refer to less than 10 students

Table 36 compares the percentages of ERASMUS student grant allocation made to each Member State (taken from ERASMUS Programme Annual Report 1987. Brussels 1988, p.7), the percentage of students being awarded grants and the average amount awarded for each student in 1987/88 by country of the home institution of higher education. In addition, the percentages of the 18-25 year olds (1985) and the percentages of all higher education students (1984/85) are provided in Table 36; these quotas played a substantial role in the distribution of ERASMUS grants.

Table 36 shows that

- the proportion of Irish grant recipients was much higher than that of the quota grant support for Irish students. This resulted in the lowest average grant per student of all member states.
- The percentage of Danish, British and French students among all ERASMUS grantees in 1987/88 was more than 1 1/2 times higher than the percentage of grant support for these countries. Correspondingly, the mean amount for each student was lower than the average of all countries of the European Community.
- In the case of the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, the percentage of ERASMUS grant support did not deviate substantially from the percentage of grantees.

Table 36: ERASMUS Grants Awarded and Grantees in 1987/88 by Country of Home Institution as Compared to the Proportion of 18-25 Year Olds and of All Students in Higher Education

Country of home instution	Grant support %	Average amount per student (ECU)	Grantees %	18-25 year olds (1985) %	All HE stud. (1984/85) %
F.R. of Germany	19.4	865	20.0	19.8	24.2
France	17.8	499	27.6	16.3	20.1
United Kingdom	17.0	528	28.5	17.2	9.5
Spain	15.8	941	(2.9)*	12.2	13.3
Italy	14.0	1,374	6.8	17.6	17.5
Netherlands	4.4	569	5.2	4.8	4.9
Greece	2.9	1,307	1.2	2.8	2.4
Belgium	2.8	707	1.8	3.0	3.3
Portugal	2.2	1,514	0.8	3.2	1.[illegible]
Ireland	1.3	360	3.5	1.1	0.8
Denmark	1.0	405	1.8	1.5	1.9
TOTAL	98.6**	677	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Actual figures are larger (data from Spain was incomplete)
** Unspecified grant (student mobility programmes for which the geographical movements are not predetermined)

- The percentage of student grants alloted to Italy, Greece and Portugal was more than twice as high as the percentage of ERASMUS-supported students of these countries. Correspondingly, the amount per student was about twice as high as the average received by all 1987/88 grantees or even higher (in the case of Spain, the incomplete data does not allow any calculations of this kind).

The distribution of grant support in 1987/88 to the respective countries strongly reflected the number of 18-25 years olds and the number of students in institutions of higher education in the respective countries. A smaller proportion of ERASMUS grantees and a correspondingly higher amount of support per student in some Southern European countries was largely determined by the distribution of funds by the Commission. Additionally national distribution policies played a most striking role in the case of Ireland where a decision was made to support a relatively large number with an average grant which corresponded to only 53% of the amount ERASMUS-supported students from all countries received on average.

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